



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

[Inclosure—Translation from Hungarian.]

[Royal Hungarian Maritime Government, No. 1843, 1900.]

Circular of the royal Hungarian maritime government to all the officers of the port and their subordinates, as well as to the marine hospital at Martinscluzza.

FIUME, March 14, 1900.

In conformity with the dispatch of his excellency the royal Hungarian minister of commerce, under No. 15547 and date of the 1st instant, the provisions hitherto enforced concerning arrivals from Egypt, contained in the circular of this government under No. 8162 and date of December 9, as well as the provisions concerning arrivals from Greece, Turkey, and North Africa, set forth in its circular under No. 7926 and date of November 30, are hereby annulled.

Published herewith for direction and guidance.

SZÁPÁRY,
Royal Hungarian Maritime Governor.

IRELAND.

Report from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, April 7, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the transactions at this port, including passengers, crews, and cargoes inspected, for the week ended to-day as follows:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Passengers.			Crew.	Cargo.
			Saloon.	Second cabin.	Steerage.		
Apr. 1	Steamship Etruria.....	New York.....	4	23	303	0	0
Apr. 4	Steamship Ultonia.....	Boston.....	0	0	347	2	0
Apr. 5	Steamship Oceanic.....	New York.....	9	46	578	0	0
	Total.....	13	69	1,228	2	0

One case lupus vulgaris (woman) refused passage on Ultonia.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Modification of quarantine orders.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1900.

Following my note of March 19 last, I have the honor to forward below two telegrams received to-day from the royal ministry of the interior, both relating to the sanitary orders against bubonic plague.

Italian Embassy, Washington:

By to-day's order, Order No. 9 of August 17, 1899, that declared ports of Portugal infected, is revoked.

BERTOLINI.

Italian Embassy, Washington:

By to-day's order, the prohibition against raw wools from countries stricken by the plague, which was established by article 4 and order of May 8, 1897, No. 3, is revoked.

BERTOLINI.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest consideration.

FAVA.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.